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ABSTRACT

This report presents data on daytime care arrangements for children aged 3 to 13 of working and non-working mothers. Presented by age, race and school enrollment of the child, marital status of the mother and family income, data were collected through two surveys: one of day care arrangements for children aged 3 to 6 and another for children aged 7 to 13. About one half the report consists of statistical tables and charts. Data indicate that, of the approximately 41 million children aged 3 to 13 in the United States about 33 million are usually cared for by a parent while not in school. For the additional eight million, other arrangements are made for daytime care. The most common arrangement is care in the child's home by a relative, with 2.1 million children aged 3 to 13 cared for in this way. An additional 1.8 million (mostly in the 7 to 13 age group) care for themselves. Fairly small proportions are taken to an outside home for care, either to a relative or non-relative (about 1.2 million to each), or to a day care center (326,000). The use of a day care center is thus the least often reported child care arrangement in the United States, involving approximately 2 per cent of children aged 3 to 6. Approximately two-fifths of all children from 3 to 13 years of age have working mothers, with three-fifths of these reported under parent care when not in school. Type of care provided for grade school children was found to vary only slightly by income level of the family. (BF)

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DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN: OCTOBER 1974 AND FEBRUARY 1975

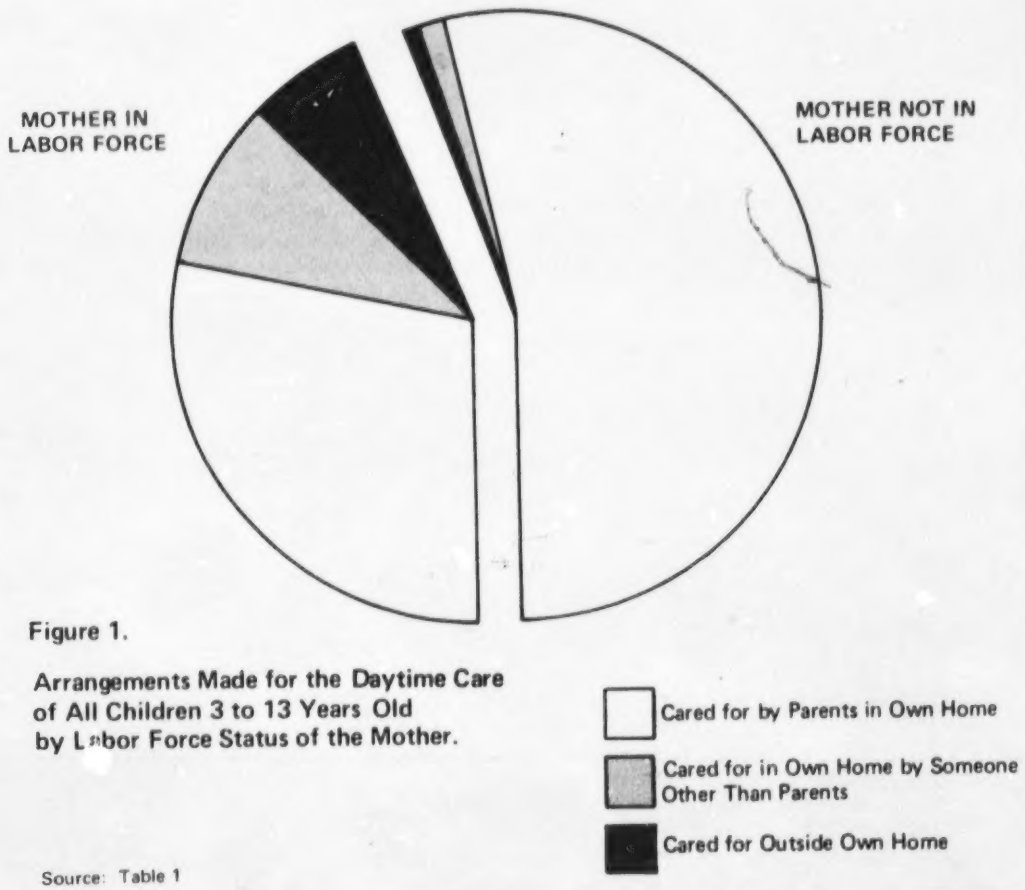
MOTHER IN LABOR FORCE
MOTHER NOT IN LABOR FORCE
Cared for by Parents in Own Home
Cared for in Own Home by Someone Other Than Parents
Cared for Outside Own Home

Figure 1.

Arrangements Made for the Daytime Care of All Children 3 to 13 Years Old by Labor Force Status of the Mother.

Source: Table 1

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DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN: OCTOBER 1974 AND FEBRUARY 1975

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DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN: OCTOBER 1974 AND FEBRUARY 1975

More mothers of young children work outside the home today than ever before. In fact, a third of women with a child under 6 years old are in the labor force as are one-half of mothers of children 6 to 17 years old.[1] The high level of labor force participation of mothers of young children suggests that many young children may need care by someone other than the child's own mother or father. This report presents data on the arrangements made for the daytime care of children 3 to 13 years old for women in and out of the labor force for both full- and part-time workers. These data are presented by the age, race, and school enrollment of the child, the marital status of the mother and family income. Detailed statistical tables follow the text of this report.

This report is based on data collected in the October 1974 and February 1975 Current Population Surveys. The October 1974 survey obtained information on care arrangements for children 7 to 13 years old, and the February 1975 survey included questions for children 3 to 6 years old. The wording of the questions for the two surveys is shown in the section of this report on definitions and explanations. The response categories for older and younger children were slightly different, but in both surveys the respondent was asked about arrangements made for the daytime care of the child when the child was not in school. For almost all children in the compulsory school attendance years, arrangements for daytime care would refer to arrangements made after school; whereas arrangements for younger children are made for a larger part of the day.

The survey results show that of the approximately 41 million children 3 to 13 years old in the United States, about 33 million, or eight out of ten, are usually cared for by one of the parents while the children are not in school (table A). For the additional 8 million children, some other arrangement is made for their daytime care. The most common arrangement is care in the child's own home by a relative; about 2.1 million children between the ages of 3 and 13 are cared for in this way. An additional 1.8 million, almost all of whom are 7 to 13 years old, care for themselves. Fairly small proportions are taken outside their home for care, either to the home of a relative, to the home of someone who is unrelated to them (about 1.2 million to each) or to a day care center (326,000). Thus, the use of a day care center is the least often reported child care arrangement in the United States.

CHILDREN OF WORKING MOTHERS

The type of arrangement made for the care of children largely depends on whether the mother is employed and whether the child is enrolled in school. Virtually all children of mothers who are not in the labor force are cared for primarily by a parent. This applies both to children of preschool age (3 to 6 years old), 95 percent of whom were cared for by a parent, and to those of grade school age (7 to 13 years old), for whom the comparable figure is 92 percent. Only for working mothers is there any significant variety of types of care used for the child. However, even among young children of women in the labor force, the probability that a parent is primarily responsible for the child's care depends on whether the child is enrolled in school and requires only after-school care or is not enrolled and requires full-day care.

PARENT CARE

Approximately two-fifths (43 percent) of all children 3 to 13 years old have a mother who is in the labor force. About three out of five of these children of working mothers are reported as being under the care of a parent when they are not in school. Although full-time employment of the mother reduces the proportion of children receiving parent care, about half of the children of women who work full time are usually cared for by one of their parents. Children of grade school age (7 to 13 years old) whose mother works are more likely than those of preschool age (3 to 6 years old) to receive parent care. Among children of women who are employed full time, 53 percent of older children as compared with 41 percent of younger children are usually under the care of a parent when they are not in school. Mothers of children who are in school all day may arrange to work during school hours. Care needs to be provided for these children only after school hours. Also, some children 7 to 13 years old may be old enough to care for themselves until one of their parents returns from work. Children 3 to 6 years old are less

[1] U.S. Department of Labor, **Special Labor Force Report**, No. 173, "Marital and Family Characteristics of the Labor Force, March 1974," table 2, p. 62, and table F, p. A-17.

Table A. Day Care Arrangements of Children 3 to 13 Years Old, By Race: October 1974 and February 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Day care arrangements	Total	White	Black	Spanish
Children 3 to 13 years old...	40,765	34,200	5,885	3,083
In own home.....	37,282	31,368	5,280	2,826
Child's parent.....	32,810	27,961	4,340	2,446
Child cares for self.....	1,828	1,444	307	152
Other relative.....	2,069	1,451	570	185
Nonrelative.....	575	512	63	43
Outside own home.....	2,776	2,253	485	174
Relative.....	1,174	857	296	111
Nonrelative.....	1,276	1,122	148	56
Day care center.....	326	274	41	7
Other.....	95	80	14	6
Not reported.....	612	500	107	76

Note: Data for children 3 to 6 years old obtained from February 1975 Current Population Survey; data for children 7 to 13 years old obtained from October 1974 Current Population Survey.

frequently enrolled full time in school and often require care for the entire day. Thus, more employed mothers of children of preschool age arrange for someone else to care for their children than do mothers of older children.

Enrollment of a child in school may allow the mother to both work and care for her child (table 4). Mothers in the labor force with children 3 to 6 years old are least likely to take care of those who are not enrolled in either nursery school or kindergarten. Among children of women in the labor force, 64 percent of those enrolled in nursery school and 56 percent of those attending kindergarten are usually cared for by their mother during out-of-school hours compared with 43 percent of those not enrolled.

CARE NOT SUPPLIED BY A PARENT

If the mother is employed and neither she nor her husband is able to take care of the child during working hours, a variety of care arrangements may be made. Approximately 14 percent of children 7 to 13 years old care for themselves when the mother works; if she works full time, 18 percent care for themselves.

Children of grade school age without parental care are as likely to be cared for in their own home by a relative who is not their mother or father (for example, an older sibling, an aunt or uncle, or grandparent) as they are to care for themselves.

Children of preschool age without parental care, those 3 to 6 years old, whose mothers are in the labor force are virtually never left without some supervision. If their parents cannot stay at home with them, they most frequently are taken outside the home to be cared for by a relative (11 percent) or by a person who is unrelated to them (15 percent). Full-time work by the mother increases the frequency of care of young children in someone else's home to 36 percent.

CARE IN A DAY CARE CENTER

An organized day care center supplies care for children 3 to 13 years old rather infrequently. Approximately 2 percent of children 3 to 6 years old and virtually no older children (7 to 13 years old) are cared for in this way. If the mother holds a job, then about 4

percent of the younger and 1 percent of the older children are usually cared for in a day care center. Mothers, whether they are employed or not, are about as likely to have a nonrelative come into their home to care for their child of preschool age as they are to take the child to a day care center.

BLACK MOTHERS AND WHITE MOTHERS WHO WORK

Black mothers of children 3 to 6 years old are significantly more likely than their White counterparts to be in the labor force. The arrangements Black mothers and White mothers make for the care of their children also differ. About 81 percent of Black children of preschool age whose mothers work are cared for by someone who is related to them. The comparable figure for White children is 72 percent. Black fathers are almost three times as likely as White fathers to care for their 3-to-6-year-old child if their wife is in the labor force (17 percent versus 6 percent). White working mothers are more likely to place their young children in the care of someone unrelated to them than are Black mothers. Black working women are more likely than White working women to have a relative care for their child (table 3).

INCOME OF FAMILY

The type of care provided for grade-school age children of mothers in the labor force varies only slightly by the income level of the family. The following discussion refers only to daytime care of children 7 to 13 years old whose mother is in the labor force. Families of low income levels (below $10,000) are no more likely than families of higher income levels to arrange for care of their children in a day care center or day care home.[2] A higher proportion of children from relatively low than from high income families are cared for by someone who is related to them, either in their own home or outside it. Families with high incomes ($15,000 a year or more) are more likely than those with lower incomes to have their grade-school age children care for themselves during the day while the mother works, perhaps because women in high income families delay labor force entry until their children are old enough to care for themselves. These differences, while statistically significant, are substantively very small. The amount of money available to families with children 7 to 13 years old in which the mother works makes no substantively important difference in the type of care the children receive.

[2] The term "day care home" is used here to mean care by a nonrelative outside the child's home.

Table B. Day Care Arrangements of Children 7 to 13 Years Old of Mothers in the Labor Force, By Family Income: October 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Family income	Total	Relative				Nonrelative		Other	Not reported
		Parent	Child cares for self	Other relative		In child's home	Outside child's home[1]		
				Own home	Outside own home				
Children 7 to 13 years old.	12,247	8,090	1,600	1,168	367	316	480	72	155
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total.....	100.0	66.1	13.1	9.5	3.0	2.6	3.9	0.6	1.3
Less than $10,000.....	100.0	65.0	11.7	11.3	4.2	2.2	3.7	0.7	1.3
$10,000 to $14,999.....	100.0	69.6	12.2	7.3	3.4	2.2	4.1	0.3	0.9
$15,000 or more.....	100.0	65.1	14.4	9.0	1.6	3.6	4.1	0.8	1.5
Total[2].....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)	100.0
Less than $10,000.....	36.1	35.3	33.3	43.9	48.6	30.5	33.3	(B)	37.8
$10,000 to $14,999.....	32.9	34.4	31.6	26.0	36.0	27.9	34.1	(B)	25.2
$15,000 or more.....	31.0	30.3	35.2	30.0	15.7	42.0	32.2	(B)	37.1

B Base less then 75,000.
[1] Includes in day care center and care in a nonrelative's home.
[2] Based on persons reporting income.

Figure 2.

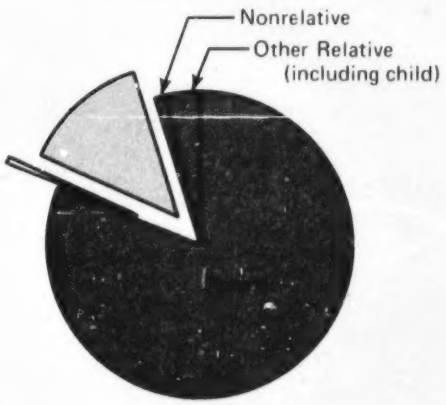
Arrangements Made for the Daytime Care of Children 3 to 6 Years Old by Labor Force Status of Mother: February 1975

CARE IN OWN HOME

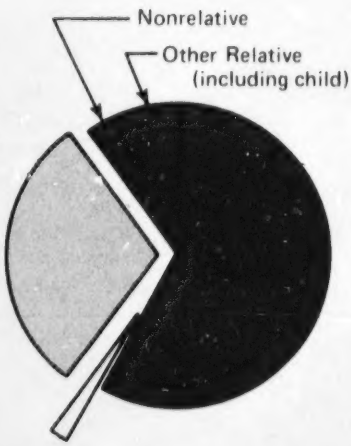
CARE OUTSIDE OWN HOME

OTHER

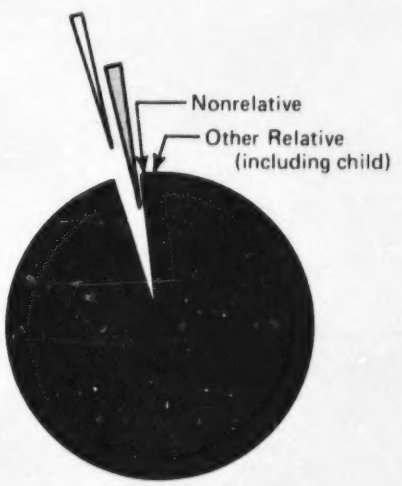
Source: Table 1



ALL CHILDREN 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD



MOTHER IN LABOR FORCE



MOTHER NOT IN LABOR FORCE

Figure 3.

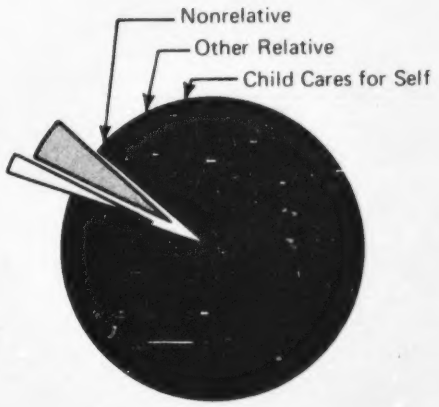
Arrangements Made for the Daytime Care of Children 7 to 13 Years Old by Labor Force Status of Mother: October 1974

CARE IN OWN HOME

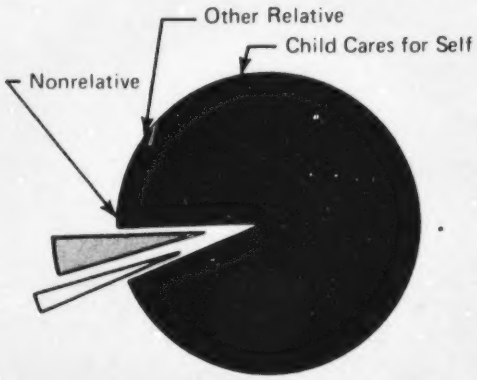
CARE OUTSIDE OWN HOME

OTHER

Source: Table 1



ALL CHILDREN 7 TO 13 YEARS OLD



MOTHER IN LABOR FORCE

MOTHER NOT IN LABOR FORCE

6

Table 1. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY AGE OF CHILD, LABOR FORCE STATUS, AND MARITAL STATUS OF MOTHER: OCTOBER 1974 AND FEBRUARY 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age of child and labor force status and marital status of mother	Total	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center	Other	Not reported
		Child's parent	Child cares for self	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative			
Children 3 to 13 years old[1]	40,765	32,810	1,828	2,069	575	1,174	1,276	326	95	612
3 to 6 years old	13,758	11,136	20	484	182	695	838	219	-	184
7 to 13 years old	27,007	21,674	1,808	1,585	393	479	438	107	95	428
Mother in labor force	17,555	11,168	1,620	1,528	466	965	1,187	284	72	264
3 to 6 years old	5,308	3,078	20	360	150	598	793	198	-	109
7 to 13 years old	12,247	8,090	1,600	1,168	316	367	394	86	72	155
Mother employed	16,046	9,797	1,595	1,504	458	932	1,165	279	72	247
3 to 6 years old	4,658	2,514	20	346	147	570	772	193	-	98
7 to 13 years old	11,388	7,283	1,575	1,158	311	362	393	86	72	149
Mother employed full time	10,323	5,168	1,331	1,273	369	756	940	247	61	178
3 to 6 years old	2,917	1,208	20	262	117	443	613	174	-	80
7 to 13 years old	7,406	3,960	1,311	1,011	252	313	327	73	61	98
Mother not in labor force	22,498	21,214	159	450	72	171	53	26	29	321
3 to 6 years old	8,255	7,929	-	107	14	84	31	10	9	69
7 to 13 years old	14,243	13,285	159	343	58	87	22	16	20	252
Marital status of mother[1]	40,765	32,810	1,828	2,069	575	1,174	1,276	326	95	612
Married, husband present	33,467	27,909	1,315	1,337	398	835	948	211	56	459
Separated, divorced, or widowed	5,960	4,036	441	571	131	253	277	103	33	115
Never married	625	435	24	70	8	49	16	8	2	11
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
Children 3 to 13 years old[1]	100.0	80.5	4.5	5.1	1.4	2.9	3.1	0.8	0.2	1.5
3 to 6 years old	100.0	80.9	0.1	3.5	1.3	5.1	6.1	1.6	-	1.3
7 to 13 years old	100.0	80.3	6.7	5.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.6
Mother in labor force	100.0	63.6	9.2	8.7	2.7	5.5	6.8	1.6	0.4	1.5
3 to 6 years old	100.0	58.0	0.4	6.8	2.8	11.3	14.9	3.7	-	2.1
7 to 13 years old	100.0	66.1	13.1	9.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	0.7	0.6	1.3
Mother employed	100.0	61.1	9.9	9.4	2.9	5.8	7.3	1.7	0.4	1.5
3 to 6 years old	100.0	54.0	0.4	7.4	3.2	12.2	16.6	4.1	-	2.1
7 to 13 years old	100.0	64.0	13.8	10.2	2.7	3.2	3.5	0.8	0.6	1.3
Mother employed full time	100.0	50.1	12.9	12.3	3.6	7.3	9.1	2.4	0.6	1.7
3 to 6 years old	100.0	41.4	0.7	9.0	4.0	15.2	21.0	6.0	-	2.7
7 to 13 years old	100.0	53.5	17.7	13.7	3.4	4.2	4.4	1.0	0.8	1.3
Mother not in labor force	100.0	94.3	0.7	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4
3 to 6 years old	100.0	96.1	-	1.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8
7 to 13 years old	100.0	93.3	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8
Marital status of mother[1]	100.0	80.5	4.5	5.1	1.4	2.9	3.1	0.8	0.2	1.5
Married, husband present	100.0	83.4	3.9	4.0	1.2	2.5	2.8	0.6	0.2	1.4
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	67.7	7.4	9.6	2.2	4.2	4.6	1.7	0.6	1.9
Never married	100.0	69.6	3.8	11.2	1.3	7.8	2.6	1.3	0.3	1.8

Note: Data for children 3 to 6 years old obtained from February 1975 Current Population Survey; data for children 7 to 13 years old obtained from October 1974 Current Population Survey.

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
[1]Includes children with no mother present, not shown separately.

Table 2. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD BY RACE, AGE OF CHILD, AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: FEBRUARY 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and age of child and labor force status of mother	Total[1]	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center	Not reported
		Child's mother	Child's father	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative		
All Races									
Children 3 years old[2]	3,357	2,618	86	115	43	173	225	46	48
Mother in labor force	1,323	678	81	90	34	145	218	42	32
Employed full time	740	257	61	60	28	108	173	31	19
Employed part time	396	267	19	21	5	30	40	9	5
Unemployed	186	153	1	9	-	6	5	3	8
Mother not in labor force	1,994	1,915	3	23	2	26	6	5	14
In school	15	9	3	-	-	-	3	-	-
Keeping house	1,936	1,867	-	22	2	25	3	5	14
Other	43	40	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Children 4 years old[2]	3,541	2,705	122	110	50	210	229	60	52
Mother in labor force	1,357	636	107	82	46	192	217	49	25
Employed full time	811	254	72	62	36	150	172	44	19
Employed part time	411	270	29	16	10	37	40	5	5
Unemployed	134	112	6	5	-	4	5	-	2
Mother not in labor force	2,134	2,043	4	26	2	15	9	9	25
In school	25	8	-	-	-	8	2	6	-
Keeping house	2,052	1,983	4	22	2	6	6	3	25
Other	57	52	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Children 5 years old[2]	3,455	2,670	77	119	45	180	238	67	53
Mother in labor force	1,318	660	64	85	33	135	223	62	31
Employed full time	713	223	48	67	22	113	154	57	25
Employed part time	462	322	13	18	8	33	60	3	5
Unemployed	143	116	3	-	3	10	9	1	1
Mother not in labor force	2,088	1,986	10	31	4	22	9	6	20
In school	28	12	6	-	1	3	5	2	-
Keeping house	2,000	1,925	3	27	1	17	3	4	18
Other	60	49	1	5	1	2	-	-	1
Children 6 years old[2]	3,406	2,743	114	140	43	132	146	45	30
Mother in labor force	1,310	754	97	104	37	107	134	45	21
Employed full time	653	216	77	73	30	71	114	43	18
Employed part time	472	369	17	29	7	28	19	1	2
Unemployed	184	169	3	2	-	6	2	2	1
Mother not in labor force	2,039	1,964	4	27	5	22	7	-	10
In school	24	16	3	-	1	1	3	-	-
Keeping house	1,977	1,916	2	25	2	18	5	-	10
Other	37	32	-	2	2	2	-	-	-
White									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	11,466	9,194	266	300	176	478	726	180	133
Mother in labor force	4,227	2,272	223	240	146	411	684	163	74
Employed full time	2,233	742	158	179	115	302	520	147	56
Employed part time	1,507	1,105	54	53	28	94	146	11	16
Unemployed	488	425	12	8	3	15	18	5	2
Mother not in labor force	7,087	6,850	15	47	14	58	29	16	58
In school	64	29	6	-	2	8	11	6	-
Keeping house	6,883	6,699	7	39	7	46	16	10	57
Other	140	123	1	8	3	2	-	-	1
Black									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	2,038	1,372	103	173	6	197	108	28	49
Mother in labor force	979	429	100	109	4	168	107	25	35
Employed full time	605	194	75	75	2	123	92	17	24
Employed part time	220	116	23	27	2	33	13	6	-
Unemployed	155	120	2	7	-	12	2	1	13
Mother not in labor force	1,016	916	2	59	-	26	2	3	12
In school	19	14	-	-	-	4	-	2	2
Keeping house	942	854	2	56	-	19	2	1	10
Other	55	48	-	3	-	4	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD BY RACE, AGE OF CHILD, AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: FEBRUARY 1975—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and age of child and labor force status of mother	Total[1]	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center	Not reported
		Child's mother	Child's father	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative		
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
All Races									
Children 3 years old[2]	100.0	78.0	2.6	3.4	1.3	5.2	6.7	1.4	1.4
Mother in labor force	100.0	51.2	6.1	6.8	2.6	11.0	16.5	3.2	2.4
Employed full time	100.0	34.7	8.2	8.1	3.8	14.6	23.4	4.2	2.6
Employed part time	100.0	67.4	4.8	5.3	1.5	7.6	10.1	2.3	1.3
Unemployed	100.0	82.3	0.5	4.8	-	3.2	2.7	1.6	4.3
Mother not in labor force	100.0	96.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
In school	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Keeping house	100.0	96.4	-	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
Other	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Children 4 years old[2]	100.0	76.4	3.4	3.1	1.4	5.9	6.5	1.7	1.5
Mother in labor force	100.0	46.9	7.9	6.0	3.4	14.1	16.0	3.6	1.8
Employed full time	100.0	31.3	8.9	7.6	4.4	18.5	21.2	5.4	2.3
Employed part time	100.0	65.7	7.1	3.9	2.4	9.0	9.7	1.2	1.2
Unemployed	100.0	83.6	4.5	3.7	-	3.0	3.7	-	1.5
Mother not in labor force	100.0	95.7	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2
In school	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Keeping house	100.0	96.6	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.2
Other	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Children 5 years old[2]	100.0	77.3	2.2	3.4	1.3	5.2	6.9	1.9	1.5
Mother in labor force	100.0	50.1	4.9	6.4	2.5	11.8	16.9	4.7	2.4
Employed full time	100.0	31.3	6.7	9.4	3.1	15.8	21.6	8.0	3.5
Employed part time	100.0	69.7	2.8	3.9	1.7	7.1	13.0	0.6	1.1
Unemployed	100.0	81.1	2.1	-	2.1	7.0	6.3	0.7	0.7
Mother not in labor force	100.0	95.1	0.5	1.5	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.3	1.0
In school	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Keeping house	100.0	96.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.9
Other	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Children 6 years old[2]	100.0	80.5	3.3	4.1	1.3	3.9	4.3	1.3	0.9
Mother in labor force	100.0	57.6	7.4	7.9	2.8	8.2	10.2	3.4	1.6
Employed full time	100.0	33.1	11.8	11.2	4.6	10.9	17.5	6.6	2.8
Employed part time	100.0	78.2	3.6	6.1	1.5	5.9	4.0	0.2	0.4
Unemployed	100.0	91.8	1.6	1.1	-	3.3	1.1	1.1	0.5
Mother not in labor force	100.0	96.3	0.2	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.3	-	0.5
In school	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Keeping house	100.0	96.9	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.3	-	0.5
Other	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
White									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	100.0	80.2	2.3	2.6	1.5	4.2	6.3	1.6	1.2
Mother in labor force	100.0	53.7	5.3	5.7	3.5	9.7	16.2	3.9	1.8
Employed full time	100.0	33.2	7.1	8.0	5.2	13.5	23.1	6.6	2.5
Employed part time	100.0	73.3	3.6	3.5	1.9	6.2	9.7	0.7	1.1
Unemployed	100.0	87.1	2.5	1.6	0.6	3.1	3.7	1.0	0.4
Mother not in labor force	100.0	96.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.8
In school	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Keeping house	100.0	97.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.8
Other	100.0	87.9	0.7	5.7	2.1	1.4	-	-	0.7
Black									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	100.0	67.3	5.1	8.5	0.3	9.7	5.3	1.4	2.4
Mother in labor force	100.0	43.8	10.2	11.1	0.4	17.2	10.9	2.6	3.6
Employed full time	100.0	32.1	12.4	12.4	0.3	20.3	15.2	2.8	4.0
Employed part time	100.0	52.7	10.5	12.3	0.9	15.0	5.9	2.7	-
Unemployed	100.0	77.4	1.3	4.5	-	7.7	1.3	0.6	8.4
Mother not in labor force	100.0	90.2	0.2	5.8	-	2.6	0.2	0.3	1.2
In school	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Keeping house	100.0	90.7	0.2	5.9	-	2.0	0.2	0.1	1.1
Other	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Includes the small number of children who care for themselves, not shown separately.

[2] Includes children with no mother present, not shown separately.

Note: Percents are based on totals including children who care for themselves not shown separately, and therefore do not add to 100.0 percent.

Table 3. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD BY RACE, MARITAL STATUS, AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: FEBRUARY 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, marital status and labor force status of mother	Total[1]	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center	Not reported
		Child's mother	Child's father	Relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative		
All Races									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	11,758	10,736	400	484	164	695	838	219	184
Marital status of mother:									
Married, husband present	11,123	8,929	357	306	118	498	643	128	126
Separated, divorced, or widowed	2,145	1,490	14	137	42	151	173	86	51
Never married	294	215	-	24	4	35	10	5	1
Mother in labor force	5,308	2,728	350	360	150	598	793	198	109
Married, husband present	4,124	2,176	340	241	106	436	619	123	67
Separated, divorced, or widowed	1,052	490	10	101	41	130	165	73	41
Never married	131	62	-	19	4	33	10	3	1
White									
Total[2]	11,466	9,194	266	300	176	478	726	180	133
Marital status of mother:									
Married, husband present	9,815	8,086	226	214	118	379	571	105	104
Separated, divorced, or widowed	1,434	989	12	71	40	83	138	71	28
Never married	65	47	-	2	2	7	3	3	-
Mother in labor force	4,227	2,272	223	240	146	411	684	163	74
Married, husband present	3,466	1,929	215	176	106	328	550	99	49
Separated, divorced, or widowed	733	331	8	62	39	75	130	61	25
Never married	28	12	-	1	2	7	3	3	-
Black									
Total[2]	2,038	1,372	103	173	6	197	108	28	49
Marital status of mother:									
Married, husband present	1,088	701	99	80	-	102	69	13	21
Separated, divorced, or widowed	678	475	2	65	2	63	33	14	24
Never married	229	168	-	22	2	28	6	2	1
Mother in labor force	979	429	100	109	4	169	107	25	35
Married, husband present	564	221	98	55	-	89	68	13	18
Separated, divorced, or widowed	312	158	2	38	2	52	33	12	16
Never married	103	50	-	17	2	26	6	-	1
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
All Races									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	100.0	78.0	2.9	3.5	1.3	5.1	6.1	1.6	1.3
Marital status of mother:									
Married, husband present	100.0	80.3	3.2	2.8	1.1	4.5	5.8	1.2	1.1
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	69.5	0.7	6.4	2.0	7.0	8.1	4.0	2.4
Never married	100.0	73.1	-	8.2	1.4	11.9	3.4	1.7	0.3
Mother in labor force	100.0	51.4	6.6	6.8	2.8	11.3	14.9	3.7	2.1
Married, husband present	100.0	52.8	8.2	5.8	2.6	10.6	15.0	3.0	1.6
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	46.6	1.0	9.6	3.9	12.4	15.7	6.9	3.9
Never married	100.0	47.3	-	14.5	3.1	25.2	7.6	2.3	0.8
White									
Total[2]	100.0	80.2	2.3	2.6	1.5	4.2	6.3	1.6	1.2
Marital status of mother:									
Married, husband present	100.0	82.4	2.3	2.2	1.2	3.9	5.8	1.1	1.1
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	69.0	0.8	5.0	2.8	5.8	9.6	5.0	2.0
Never married	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Mother in labor force	100.0	53.7	5.3	5.7	3.5	9.7	16.2	3.9	1.8
Married, husband present	100.0	55.7	6.2	5.1	3.1	9.5	15.9	2.9	1.4
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	45.2	1.1	8.5	5.3	10.2	17.7	8.3	3.4
Never married	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD BY RACE, MARITAL STATUS, AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: FEBRUARY 1975—Continued

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, marital status and labor force status of mother	Total[1]	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center	Not reported
		Child's mother	Child's father	Relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative		
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--Continued									
Black									
Total[2]	100.0	67.3	5.1	8.5	0.3	9.7	5.3	1.4	2.4
Marital status of mother:									
Married, husband present	100.0	64.4	9.1	7.4	-	9.4	6.3	1.2	1.9
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	70.1	0.3	9.6	0.3	9.3	4.9	2.1	3.5
Never married	100.0	73.4	-	9.6	0.9	12.2	2.6	0.9	0.4
Mother in labor force	100.0	63.8	10.2	11.1	0.4	17.2	10.9	2.6	3.6
Married, husband present	100.0	39.2	17.4	9.8	-	15.8	12.1	2.3	3.2
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	50.6	0.6	12.2	0.6	16.7	10.6	3.8	5.1
Never married	100.0	48.5	-	16.5	1.9	25.2	5.8	-	1.0

- Represents zero or rounds to zero. B Base less than 75,000.

[1] Includes the small number of children who care for themselves, not shown separately.

[2] Includes children with no mother present, not shown separately.

Note: Percents are based on totals including children who care for themselves not shown separately, and therefore do not add to 100.0 percent.

Table 4. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD BY RACE, AGE, AND PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILD, AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: FEBRUARY 1975

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, age, and preprimary enrollment of child, and labor force status of mother	Total[1]	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center	Not reported
		Child's mother	Child's father	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative		
ALL RACES									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	13,758	10,736	400	484	182	695	819	219	184
Enrolled in nursery school	1,839	1,450	62	73	25	94	61	53	20
Public	635	476	25	35	3	49	24	11	8
Private	1,204	972	37	37	23	45	36	42	12
Enrolled in kindergarten or elementary school	5,442	4,360	157	195	70	219	283	101	39
Not enrolled	6,372	4,913	179	216	86	383	494	61	39
Mother in labor force	5,308	2,728	350	360	150	598	793	198	129
Enrolled in nursery school	871	553	48	49	20	82	56	49	13
Public	298	170	20	23	1	42	22	10	6
Private	573	382	29	24	19	41	34	39	7
Enrolled in kindergarten or elementary school	2,100	1,182	130	146	55	185	265	98	25
Not enrolled	2,284	993	170	166	77	331	473	50	25
Children 3 years old[2]	3,357	2,618	86	115	43	173	225	46	48
Enrolled in school	503	418	11	17	8	20	7	16	5
Mother in labor force	1,323	678	81	90	34	145	218	42	32
Enrolled	259	188	11	12	5	18	6	14	3
Children 4 years old[2]	3,541	2,705	122	110	50	210	229	60	52
Enrolled in school	1,067	842	41	30	13	56	36	37	7
Mother in labor force	1,357	636	107	82	46	192	217	49	25
Enrolled	475	292	27	19	11	52	34	34	5
Children 5 years old[2]	3,455	2,670	77	119	45	180	238	67	53
Enrolled in school	2,463	1,925	55	91	34	116	160	58	22
Mother in labor force	1,318	660	64	85	33	155	223	62	31
Enrolled	976	520	45	66	26	99	150	55	13
Children 6 years old[2]	3,406	2,743	114	140	43	132	146	45	30
Enrolled in school	3,248	2,626	36	131	40	121	141	43	22
Mother in labor force	1,310	754	97	104	37	107	234	45	21
Enrolled	1,263	736	95	97	34	99	131	43	16
WHITE									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	11,466	9,194	266	300	176	478	726	180	133
Enrolled in school	6,052	4,942	147	173	95	203	305	128	44
Mother in labor force	4,227	2,272	223	240	146	411	684	163	74
Enrolled	2,381	1,432	112	139	75	181	282	122	25
BLACK									
Children 3 to 6 years old[2]	2,038	1,372	103	173	6	197	108	28	49
Enrolled in school	1,078	771	51	91	-	95	38	16	12
Mother in labor force	979	429	100	109	4	168	107	29	35
Enrolled	528	287	50	43	-	71	38	16	11
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Children 3 to 6 years old	100.0	78.0	2.9	3.5	1.3	5.1	6.1	1.6	1.3
Enrolled in nursery school	100.0	78.8	3.4	4.0	1.4	5.1	3.3	2.9	1.1
Public	100.0	75.0	3.9	5.5	0.5	7.7	3.8	1.7	1.3
Private	100.0	80.7	3.1	3.1	1.9	3.7	3.0	3.5	1.0
Enrolled in kindergarten or elementary school	100.0	80.1	2.9	3.6	1.3	4.0	5.2	1.9	0.7
Not enrolled	100.0	77.1	2.8	3.4	1.3	6.0	7.8	1.0	0.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 3 TO 6 YEARS OLD BY RACE, AGE, AND PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF CHILD, AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: FEBRUARY 1975—Con.

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, age, and preprimary enrollment of child, and labor force status of mother	Total[1]	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center	Not reported
		Child's mother	Child's father	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative		
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION--Continued									
Mother in labor force	100.0	51.4	6.6	6.8	2.8	11.3	14.9	3.7	2.1
Enrolled in nursery school	100.0	63.5	5.5	5.6	2.3	9.4	6.4	5.6	1.5
Public	100.0	57.0	6.7	7.7	0.3	14.1	7.4	3.4	2.0
Private	100.0	66.7	4.9	4.2	3.3	7.2	5.9	6.8	1.2
Enrolled in kindergarten or elementary school	100.0	56.3	6.2	7.0	2.6	8.8	12.6	4.7	1.2
Not enrolled	100.0	43.5	7.4	7.3	3.4	14.5	20.7	2.2	1.1
Children 3 years old	100.0	78.0	2.6	3.4	1.3	5.2	6.7	1.4	1.4
Enrolled in school	100.0	83.1	2.2	3.4	1.6	4.0	1.4	3.2	1.0
Mother in labor force	100.0	51.2	6.1	6.8	2.6	11.0	16.5	3.2	2.4
Enrolled	100.0	72.6	4.2	4.6	1.9	6.9	2.3	5.4	1.2
Children 4 years old	100.0	76.4	3.4	3.1	1.4	5.9	6.5	1.7	1.5
Enrolled in school	100.0	78.9	3.8	2.8	1.2	5.2	3.4	3.5	0.7
Mother in labor force	100.0	46.9	7.9	6.0	3.4	14.1	16.0	3.6	1.8
Enrolled	100.0	61.5	5.7	4.0	2.3	10.9	7.2	7.2	1.1
Children 5 years old	100.0	77.3	2.2	3.4	1.3	5.2	6.9	1.9	1.5
Enrolled in school	100.0	78.2	2.2	3.7	1.4	4.7	6.5	2.4	0.9
Mother in labor force	100.0	50.1	4.9	6.4	2.5	11.8	16.9	4.7	2.4
Enrolled	100.0	53.3	4.6	6.8	2.7	10.1	15.4	5.6	1.3
Children 6 years old	100.0	80.5	3.3	4.1	1.3	3.9	4.3	1.3	0.9
Enrolled in school	100.0	80.8	1.1	4.0	1.2	3.7	4.3	1.3	0.7
Mother in labor force	100.0	57.6	7.4	7.9	2.8	8.2	17.9	3.4	1.6
Enrolled	100.0	58.3	7.5	7.7	2.7	7.8	10.4	3.4	1.3
WHITE									
Children 3 to 6 years old	100.0	80.2	2.3	2.6	1.5	4.2	6.3	1.6	1.2
Enrolled in school	100.0	81.7	2.4	2.9	1.6	3.4	5.0	2.1	0.7
Mother in labor force	100.0	53.7	5.3	5.7	3.5	9.7	16.2	3.9	1.8
Enrolled	100.0	60.1	4.7	5.8	3.1	7.6	11.8	5.1	1.0
BLACK									
Children 3 to 6 years old	100.0	67.3	5.1	8.5	0.3	9.7	5.3	1.4	2.4
Enrolled in school	100.0	71.7	4.7	8.5	-	8.8	3.5	1.5	1.1
Mother in labor force	100.0	43.8	10.2	11.1	0.4	17.2	10.9	3.0	0.5
Enrolled	100.0	54.6	9.5	8.2	-	13.5	7.2	3.0	2.1

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
[1] Includes the small number of children who care for themselves, not shown separately.
[2] Includes children with no mother present, not shown separately.

Table 5. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 7 TO 13 YEARS OLD BY RACE AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: OCTOBER 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race of child and labor force status of mother	Total	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home			Day care center	Other	Not reported
		Parent	Child cares for self	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Nonrelative				
							Total	Paid			
All Races											
Children 7 to 13 years old[1]	27,007	21,674	1,808	1,585	393	479	438	381	107	95	428
Mother in labor force	12,247	8,090	1,600	1,168	316	367	394	348	86	72	155
Employed full time	7,406	3,960	1,311	1,011	252	313	327	299	73	61	98
Employed part time	3,982	3,323	264	147	59	49	66	49	13	11	51
Unemployed	859	806	25	10	5	6	2	-	-	-	6
Mother not in labor force	14,243	13,285	159	343	58	87	22	17	16	20	252
In school	214	150	21	12	11	4	10	8	1	1	3
Keeping house	13,620	12,811	121	297	35	72	12	9	14	19	241
Other	409	324	18	34	13	11	-	-	1	-	9
White											
Children 7 to 13 years old[1]	22,734	18,501	1,430	1,151	336	379	396	343	94	80	367
Mother in labor force	10,096	6,829	1,265	839	267	282	352	310	76	58	128
Employed full time	5,966	3,262	1,039	721	209	242	287	263	66	56	85
Employed part time	3,482	2,947	211	114	54	38	65	48	10	3	41
Unemployed	648	620	16	3	5	1	2	-	-	-	2
Mother not in labor force	12,250	11,464	126	251	57	77	21	17	14	20	219
In school	180	125	17	10	11	3	10	8	1	1	2
Keeping house	11,770	11,099	98	214	35	63	12	9	12	19	218
Other	300	240	10	26	11	11	-	-	1	-	-
Black											
Children 7 to 13 years old[1]	3,847	2,865	304	397	57	99	40	36	13	14	58
Mother in labor force	1,944	1,156	267	302	49	84	29	35	10	12	27
Employed full time	1,293	638	216	266	43	69	38	34	7	4	13
Employed part time	443	333	42	31	5	11	1	1	3	8	10
Unemployed	208	184	9	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	5
Mother not in labor force	1,781	1,624	30	84	1	10	1	-	2	-	31
In school	27	23	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Keeping house	1,657	1,525	21	79	-	9	-	-	2	-	21
Other	97	75	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
All Races											
Children 7 to 13 years old[1]	100.0	80.3	6.7	5.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
Mother in labor force	100.0	66.1	13.1	9.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.8	0.7	0.6	1.3
Employed full time	100.0	53.5	17.7	13.7	3.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	1.0	0.8	1.3
Employed part time	100.0	83.5	6.6	3.7	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	1.3
Unemployed	100.0	93.8	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	-	-	-	0.7
Mother not in labor force	100.0	93.3	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8
In school	100.0	69.9	9.9	5.8	5.1	1.9	4.7	3.7	0.7	0.7	1.2
Keeping house	100.0	94.1	0.9	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.8
Other	100.0	79.3	4.3	8.2	3.1	2.6	-	-	0.3	-	2.2
White											
Children 7 to 13 years old[1]	100.0	81.4	6.3	5.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.6
Mother in labor force	100.0	67.6	12.5	8.3	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.1	0.8	0.6	1.3
Employed full time	100.0	54.7	17.4	12.1	3.5	4.1	4.8	4.4	1.1	0.9	1.4
Employed part time	100.0	84.6	6.1	3.3	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.4	0.3	0.1	1.2
Unemployed	100.0	95.7	2.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	-	-	-	0.2
Mother not in labor force	100.0	93.6	1.0	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8
In school	100.0	69.4	9.6	5.5	6.1	1.6	5.6	4.5	0.8	0.8	0.9
Keeping house	100.0	94.3	0.8	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.8
Other	100.0	80.0	3.5	8.8	3.8	3.5	-	-	0.5	-	-
Black											
Children 7 to 13 years old[1]	100.0	74.5	7.9	10.3	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.5
Mother in labor force	100.0	59.4	13.7	15.5	2.5	4.3	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.4
Employed full time	100.0	49.3	16.7	20.6	3.3	5.3	2.9	2.6	0.5	0.3	1.0
Employed part time	100.0	75.2	9.4	6.9	1.2	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.8	2.2
Unemployed	100.0	88.8	4.4	2.5	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	2.2
Mother not in labor force	100.0	91.1	1.7	4.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	-	0.1	-	1.7
In school	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Keeping house	100.0	92.0	1.3	4.8	-	0.3	-	-	0.1	-	1.2
Other	100.0	77.7	7.3	4.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.3

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
[1]Includes children with no mother present, not shown separately.

Table 6. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 7 TO 13 YEARS OLD, BY RACE, MARITAL STATUS, AND LABOR FORCE STATUS OF MOTHER: OCTOBER 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race, marital status and labor force status of mother	Total	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home			Day care center	Other	Not reported
		Parent	Child cares for self	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Nonrelative				
							Total	Paid			
All Races											
Children 7 to 13 years old[1]	27,007	21,674	1,808	1,585	393	479	438	381	107	95	428
Marital status of mother:											
Married, husband present	22,344	18,623	1,297	1,031	280	337	305	263	83	56	333
Separated, divorced, or widowed	3,815	2,532	439	434	89	102	104	95	17	33	64
Never married	331	220	24	46	4	14	6	6	3	2	10
Mother in labor force	12,247	8,090	1,600	1,168	316	367	394	348	86	72	155
Married, husband present	9,928	6,940	1,179	793	228	269	283	246	70	42	123
Separated, divorced, or widowed	2,164	1,075	410	335	83	87	103	95	15	28	27
Never married	156	74	12	40	4	11	6	6	1	2	5
White											
Total[1]	22,734	18,501	1,430	1,151	336	379	396	343	94	80	367
Marital status of mother:											
Married, husband present	19,918	16,717	1,079	851	255	290	280	239	76	55	315
Separated, divorced, or widowed	2,371	1,537	307	235	67	67	92	86	14	24	28
Never married	57	39	4	3	2	1	3	3	1	-	3
Mother in labor force	10,096	6,829	1,265	839	267	282	352	310	76	58	128
Married, husband present	8,612	6,080	971	655	203	229	258	222	63	40	113
Separated, divorced, or widowed	1,450	726	292	180	63	51	92	86	12	18	15
Never married	34	22	2	3	2	1	3	3	1	-	-
Black											
Total[1]	3,847	2,845	304	397	57	99	40	36	13	14	58
Marital status of mother:											
Married, husband present	2,068	1,648	155	148	25	45	24	23	7	-	15
Separated, divorced, or widowed	1,389	955	122	194	22	36	11	8	3	10	36
Never married	268	175	20	43	3	13	3	3	2	2	7
Mother in labor force	1,944	1,156	267	302	49	84	39	35	10	12	27
Married, husband present	1,127	760	149	113	25	39	24	23	7	-	11
Separated, divorced, or widowed	696	344	108	152	21	36	11	8	3	10	12
Never married	121	52	10	37	3	10	3	3	-	2	5
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
All Races											
Children 7 to 13 years old[1]	100.0	80.3	6.7	5.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
Marital status of mother:											
Married, husband present	100.0	83.3	5.8	4.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.5
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	66.4	11.5	11.4	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.4	0.9	1.7
Never married	100.0	66.4	7.3	13.9	1.3	4.4	1.9	1.9	1.0	0.7	3.2
Mother in labor force	100.0	66.1	13.1	9.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.8	0.7	0.6	1.3
Married, husband present	100.0	69.9	11.9	8.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.5	0.7	0.4	1.2
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	49.7	18.9	15.5	3.9	4.0	4.8	4.4	0.7	1.3	1.3
Never married	100.0	47.5	7.4	25.8	2.8	7.1	4.1	4.1	0.8	1.5	3.0
White											
Total[1]	100.0	81.4	6.3	5.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.6
Marital status of mother:											
Married, husband present	100.0	83.9	5.4	4.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.6
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	64.8	13.0	9.9	2.8	2.5	3.9	3.6	0.6	1.0	1.2
Never married	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Mother in labor force	100.0	67.6	12.5	8.3	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.1	0.8	0.6	1.3
Married, husband present	100.0	70.6	11.3	7.6	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.6	0.7	0.5	1.3
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	50.1	20.2	12.5	4.3	3.5	6.3	5.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
Never married	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Black											
Total[1]	100.0	74.5	7.9	10.3	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.5
Marital status of mother:											
Married, husband present	100.0	79.7	7.5	7.2	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.3	-	0.7
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	68.8	8.8	14.0	1.6	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	2.6
Never married	100.0	65.3	7.3	15.9	1.0	4.8	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.7
Mother in labor force	100.0	59.4	13.7	15.5	2.5	4.3	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.4
Married, husband present	100.0	67.4	13.2	10.0	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.1	0.6	-	1.0
Separated, divorced, or widowed	100.0	49.4	15.5	21.9	3.0	5.1	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.7
Never married	100.0	42.7	8.2	30.4	2.3	7.9	2.7	2.7	-	1.9	3.8

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
B Base less than 75,000.
[1]Includes children with no mother present, not shown separately.

Table 7. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 7 TO 13 YEARS OLD BY RACE AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE CHILD: OCTOBER 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and school enrollment of child	Total	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home		Day care center	Other	Not reported
		Parent	Child cares for self	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Non-relative			
ALL RACES										
Children, 7 to 13 years old....	27,007	21,674	1,808	1,585	393	479	438	107	95	428
Total enrolled.....	26,969	21,669	1,808	1,585	393	479	438	107	95	396
Grade 1.....	411	340	13	20	6	8	11	4	-	8
Grade 2.....	3,259	2,570	61	197	78	99	154	39	10	51
Grade 3.....	3,589	2,869	90	245	82	76	104	33	22	67
Grade 4.....	3,706	3,030	163	220	67	70	67	14	13	62
Grade 5.....	4,062	3,352	218	263	42	75	41	9	13	49
Grade 6.....	4,102	3,286	336	250	53	71	33	5	16	52
Grade 7.....	4,110	3,315	406	236	36	41	12	3	6	56
Grade 8.....	3,183	2,496	449	127	23	34	9	-	12	34
Grade 9 or higher.....	407	303	71	156	5	2	-	-	1	8
Enrolled in special school.....	138	107	-	10	-	3	6	-	4	6
WHITE										
Children, 7 to 13 years old....	22,734	18,501	1,430	1,151	336	379	396	96	80	367
Total enrolled.....	22,702	18,498	1,430	1,151	336	379	396	96	80	338
Grade 1.....	334	285	10	10	4	3	9	4	-	8
Grade 2.....	2,728	2,165	48	138	66	83	140	36	5	46
Grade 3.....	2,971	2,426	56	178	69	53	93	26	18	52
Grade 4.....	3,093	2,574	111	151	61	54	61	14	12	52
Grade 5.....	3,433	2,859	182	201	36	60	38	7	8	41
Grade 6.....	3,459	2,815	259	184	46	60	29	5	16	48
Grade 7.....	3,438	2,810	329	174	32	32	11	1	4	46
Grade 8.....	2,780	2,215	375	95	18	27	7	-	12	30
Grade 9 or higher.....	344	256	60	12	5	2	4	-	1	8
Enrolled in special school.....	120	92	-	7	-	3	-	-	1	6
BLACK										
Children, 7 to 13 years old....	3,847	2,865	304	397	57	99	40	13	14	58
Total enrolled.....	3,842	2,863	304	397	57	99	40	13	14	55
Grade 1.....	72	51	2	10	2	5	2	-	-	-
Grade 2.....	476	361	14	52	13	14	11	3	3	5
Grade 3.....	558	411	16	58	13	26	11	7	2	15
Grade 4.....	560	420	39	63	6	15	6	-	1	10
Grade 5.....	576	445	29	62	6	15	3	2	7	8
Grade 6.....	572	420	64	63	8	11	4	-	-	3
Grade 7.....	608	456	67	55	5	10	1	-	2	10
Grade 8.....	352	245	62	26	5	6	2	-	-	4
Grade 9 or higher.....	57	40	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enrolled in special school.....	12	10	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 8. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE DAYTIME CARE OF CHILDREN 7 TO 13 YEARS OLD BY FAMILY INCOME: OCTOBER 1974

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

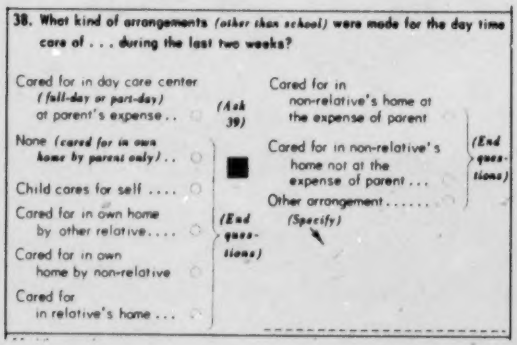
Family income	Total	Care in own home				Care in someone else's home			Day care center	Other	Not reported
		Parent	Child cares for self	Other relative	Non-relative	Relative	Nonrelative				
							Total	Paid			
Children 7 to 13 years old ..	27,007	21,674	1,808	1,585	393	479	438	381	107	95	428
Less than $5,000	3,636	2,924	164	294	42	95	35	34	8	26	47
$5,000 to $6,999	1,296	994	98	88	20	25	35	25	7	5	23
$7,000 to $9,999	4,776	3,891	291	290	43	99	65	57	15	11	71
$10,000 to $14,999	7,532	6,173	492	347	101	145	147	135	20	13	94
$15,000 to $19,999	3,914	3,132	296	227	58	43	67	58	23	17	52
$20,000 to $24,999	1,957	1,549	151	100	52	19	19	16	22	7	37
$25,000 or more	1,789	1,487	121	48	46	12	27	25	7	6	35
Income not reported	2,108	1,524	196	190	31	42	42	30	6	9	68
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION											
Children 7 to 13 years old ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $5,000	13.5	13.5	9.1	18.6	10.7	19.8	8.0	9.0	7.2	27.8	11.0
$5,000 to $6,999	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.1	8.0	6.7	6.2	5.5	5.4
$7,000 to $9,999	17.7	18.0	16.1	18.3	10.9	20.6	14.8	14.9	13.6	11.7	16.7
$10,000 to $14,999	27.9	28.5	27.2	21.9	25.7	30.3	33.6	35.5	19.0	13.4	22.1
$15,000 to $19,999	14.5	14.5	16.4	14.3	14.8	8.9	15.3	15.1	21.1	18.2	12.1
$20,000 to $24,999	7.2	7.1	8.4	6.3	13.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	20.5	7.4	8.7
$25,000 or more	6.6	6.9	6.7	3.0	11.7	2.5	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.3	8.1
Income not reported	7.8	7.0	10.8	12.0	7.9	8.8	9.6	7.9	5.6	9.5	15.9
Children 7 to 13 years old ..	100.0	80.3	6.7	5.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.6
Less than $5,000	100.0	80.4	4.5	8.1	1.2	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.3
$5,000 to $6,999	100.0	76.7	7.5	6.8	1.6	1.9	2.7	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.8
$7,000 to $9,999	100.0	81.5	6.1	6.1	0.9	2.1	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.5
$10,000 to $14,999	100.0	82.0	6.5	4.6	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.3
$15,000 to $19,999	100.0	80.0	7.6	5.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.3
$20,000 to $24,999	100.0	79.2	7.7	5.1	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.9
$25,000 or more	100.0	83.1	6.8	2.7	2.6	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.4	0.3	1.9
Income not reported	100.0	72.3	9.3	9.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	3.2

APPENDIX

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The figures shown relate to the civilian population excluding inmates of institutions.

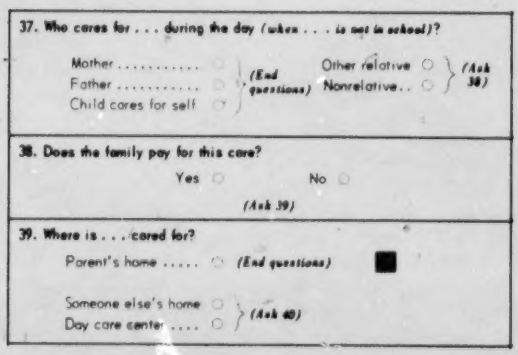
Day care arrangements. Data on day care arrangements for children 7 to 13 years old were based on replies to the following question included in the October 1974 Current Population Survey:


38. What kind of arrangements (other than school) were made for the day time care of . . . during the last two weeks?

Cared for in day care center (full-day or part-day) at parent's expense . . ○ (Ask 39)
None (cared for in own home by parents only) . . ○
Child cares for self . . . . ○
Cared for in own home by other relative . . . . ○
Cared for in own home by non-relative ○
Cared for in relative's home . . . ○ (End questions)

Cared for in non-relative's home at the expense of parent ○
Cared for in non-relative's home not at the expense of parent . . . ○
Other arrangement . . . . . ○ (Specify)
(End questions)

Information on care of children 3 to 6 years old was obtained in the February 1975 Current Population Survey and was based on answers given to the following questions:


37. Who cares for . . . during the day (when . . . is not in school)?

Mother . . . . . ○
Father . . . . . ○
Child cares for self ○
(End questions)

Other relative ○
Nonrelative . . ○
(Ask 38)

38. Does the family pay for this care?

Yes ○ No ○

(Ask 39)

39. Where is . . . cared for?

Parent's home . . . . . ○ (End questions)

Someone else's home ○
Day care center . . . . ○
(Ask 40)

Mother. A woman who was reported as wife of the household head or as the head of household was considered to be the mother of any children in the household (regardless of the children's relationship to the household head).

Employed. Employed persons comprise (1) all civilians who, during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family; and (2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs. Excluded from the employed group are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, painting or repairing own home, etc.) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those civilians who, during the survey week, had no employment but were available for work and (1) had engaged in any specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks, such as registering at a public or private employment office, meeting with prospective employers, checking with friends or relatives, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or being on a union or professional register; (2) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (3) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Civilian labor force. The "civilian labor force" includes all civilians 16 years old and over classified as employed or unemployed during the survey week.

Not in the labor force. All civilians 16 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." This group includes persons engaged only in own home housework, attending school, or unable to work because of long-term physical or mental illness; persons who are retired or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an off season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Full-time and part-time workers. Full-time workers are persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually work full time. Part-time workers are persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually work only 1 to 34 hours. Persons with a job but not at work during the survey week are classified according to whether they usually work full or part time

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the current surveys are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the "regular" school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, and high schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma.

Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools and are also shown separately.

A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools.

"Special" schools are those which are not in the regular school system. Children attending "special" schools are included in the enrollment figures in this report.

Head Start. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs or smiliar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under "Nursery" or "Kindergarten" as appropriate.

Public or private school. In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Private schools included educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school program which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at [his] last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except White and Black.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifies four major categories: single, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the survey.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other-married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as "separated" included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed, and living at a considerable distance from home, had moved to another area, or had a different place of residence for any other reason except separation as defined above.

Family income. Income as defined in this report represents the combined total money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. It is the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings received by all family members during the 12 months prior to the surveys. It should be noted that, although the family income statistics refer to receipts during the previous 12 months, the characteristics of the person, such as age, marital status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the date of the survey.

The income tables include in the lowest income group (less than $5,000) those who were classified as having no income in the previous 12 months and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income.

The income tables in this report include a separate category for families for whom no income information was obtained. In most of the other Current Population Survey reports showing income data the missing income data have been allocated.

The money income level of families shown in this report may be somewhat understated. Income data from the October control card are based on the respondent's estimate of total family money income for the preceding 12 months coded in broad, fixed income intervals. Income data collected in the March supplement to the Current Population Survey are based on responses to 8 direct questions asked of all persons 14 years old and over identifying 14 different sources of income and cover the preceding calendar year.

Previous research has shown that the use of broad income intervals to record money income tends to reduce the rate of nonreporting while increasing the likelihood that the amounts reported will be significantly understated as compared with results from more detailed questions.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The estimates contained in these tables are based on data obtained from supplements to the Current Population Survey (CPS) in October 1974 and February 1975. The CPS sample was initially selected from the 1970 census files and is updated continuously to reflect new construction where possible (See section "Nonsampling Variability" below). This sample is spread over 461 areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities. These areas are chosen to provide coverage in each State and the District of Columbia. Approximately 47,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,000 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 47,000, there are also about 8,000 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The CPS deals mainly with labor force data. Questions relating to labor force participation are asked about each member 14 years old or older in the household. In October 1974, questions were asked about care arrangements for children 7 to 13 years old; in February 1975, similar questions were asked about children 3 to 6 years old.

The estimation procedure used for both the CPS data and supplemental data involves the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1970 Census of Population; statistics on births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates in these tables were based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey—sampling and nonsampling. For estimates in this report, indications of the magnitude of sampling error are provided, but the extent of the nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Nonsampling variability. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and nonreporting in addition to sampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness to provide correct information on the part of respondents, inability to recall information, mistakes made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, mistakes made in processing the data, mistakes made in estimating values for missing data, and failure to represent all units with the sample (undercoverage). The approximate magnitude of two sources of undercoverage in CPS is known and is described next.

Approximately 600,000 conventional new construction units were issued building permits prior to the 1970 census but building was not completed by the time of the census (i.e., April 1970); these units have no representation in the CPS sample. Conventional new construction, for which building permits were issued after the census, is represented. In addition to undercoverage of conventional new construction, CPS misses approximately one-fourth of all new mobile homes (i.e., about 400,000 units). These are missed because there is no systematic sampling procedure to provide representation of mobile homes constructed since the 1970 census.

Sampling variability. The standard errors given in the tables are primarily measures of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population was surveyed. As calculated, the standard error also partially measures the effect of certain response and enumeration errors, but it does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 than an estimate from the survey differs from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 90 out of 100 that this difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

All the statements of comparison appearing in the text are significant at a 1.6 standard error level or better, and most are significant at a level of more than 2.0 standard errors. This means that for most differences cited in the text, the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified in some way (e.g., by use of the phrase, "some evidence") have a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Note when using small estimates. Percent distributions are shown in the report only when the base of the percentage is 75,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that percentages would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated totals are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these totals are larger than those for corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs.

Note on comparisons with data from other surveys. Data obtained from the Current Population Survey and other surveys and sources are not entirely comparable, due in large part to differences in interviewer training and experience and in the differing survey processes. This is an additional component of error not reflected in the standard error tables; therefore, caution should be used in comparing results between these different sources.

Reliability of an estimated percentage. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more.

Table A-1. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons: Total or White Population

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error	Size of estimate	Standard error
25	9	4,000	112
50	13	5,000	124
100	19	7,500	146
250	29	10,000	162
500	42	20,000	189
1,000	58	30,000	166
2,000	82	40,000	49
3,000	97	50,000	0

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-6 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Standard error tables and their use. Instead of providing individual standard error tables for each characteristic of interest, generalized standard error tables for estimated numbers and estimated percentages, by race, are provided in tables A-1 through A-6 to conserve space. Table A-6 provides factors which must be used to calculate standard errors for each characteristic. These factors must be applied to the generalized standard errors in order to adjust for the combined effect of the sample design and the estimating procedure on the value of the characteristic. For example, to produce approximate standard errors for total or White estimates for family income data, multiply the appropriate figures in tables A-1 or A-3 by the factor 0.94 from table A-6. The determination of the proper factor for a percentage depends upon the subject matter of the numerator of the percentage, not the denominator. For example, if a percent referred to the percentage of children 7 to 13 years old cared for in someone else's home, whose families make more than $15,000 per year, then the factor for family income would be used.

Table A-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons: Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100. Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error
25	11
50	16
100	22
250	35
500	50
1,000	65
2,000	81
3,000	86
4,000	80
5,000	61
7,500	0

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-6 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

The figures presented in tables A-1 through A-4 provide approximations to standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In all the standard error tables, standard errors for intermediate values not shown may be approximated by interpolation. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. In addition, where two or more items have nearly equal standard errors, such as total population and White population, one table is used to represent them. As a result, the tables of standard errors (along with the factors) provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Two sets of parameters (denoted as "a" and "b") were used to calculate the standard errors for persons shown in tables A-1 through A-4, they are presented in table A-5. The use of these parameters will be explained in later sections.

Table A-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons: Total or White Population

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100.....	1.9	2.6	4.1	5.6	8.1	9.4
250.....	1.2	1.7	2.6	3.5	5.1	5.9
500.....	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.6	4.2
1,000.....	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.6	3.0
2,500.....	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.9
5,000.....	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3
10,000.....	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9
25,000.....	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
50,000.....	0.08	0.14	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-6 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Table A-4. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons: Black and Other Races

(68 chances out of 100)

Base of percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	1 or 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
100.....	2.2	3.1	4.9	6.7	9.7	11.2
250.....	1.4	2.0	3.1	4.3	6.1	7.1
500.....	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.3	5.0
1,000.....	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.5
2,500.....	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.2
5,000.....	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.6
10,000.....	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.1

Note: For a particular characteristic, see table A-6 for the appropriate factor to apply to the above standard errors.

Standard errors of estimated numbers. There are two ways to obtain the approximate standard error, σ_x, of an estimated number shown in this report.

1. Use the formula

$$\sigma_x = f\sigma \qquad (1)$$

where f is the approximate factor from table A-6 and where σ is the standard error for total or White persons in table A-1 or the standard error for Black and other races in table A-2. Linear interpolation in tables A-1 and A-2 may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values not shown there.

2. More accurate results can be obtained by computing the estimated standard error of an estimated number using the following formula:

$$\sigma_x = f\sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \quad . \qquad (2)$$

Here x is the size of the estimate (not in thousands), a and b are the parameters from table A-5 associated with the particular characteristic and f is the appropriate factor found in table A-6.

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator,

depends on both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which this percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding estimates of the numerators of the percentages, particularly if the percentages are 50 percent or more. There are two ways to obtain the approximate standard error, $\sigma_{(x,p)}$, of an estimated percentage.

1. Use the formula

$$\sigma_{x,p} = f\sigma \qquad (3)$$

where f is the appropriate factor from table A-6 and σ is the standard error for total or White persons in table A-3 or the standard error for Black and other races in table A-4. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the table and factor indicated by the numerator. Linear interpolation in tables A-3 and A-4 may be used to obtain standard errors for intermediate values not shown there.

2. More accurate results can be obtained by computing the estimated standard error of an estimated percentage using the following formula:

$$\sigma_{(x,p)} = f\sqrt{\frac{b}{x} \cdot p(100-p)} \qquad (4)$$

Here x is the size (not in thousands) of the subclass of the population which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 \leq p \leq 100$), b is the parameter in table A-5 associated with the particular type of characteristics in the numerator of the percentage and f is the appropriate factor from table A-6. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage are in different categories, use the table and factor indicated by the numerator.

Table A-5. Parameters for Estimated Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers and Percentages of Household and Family Characteristics

Population	a	b
Total or White	-.000086	3500.2791
Black and other races	-.000853	5020.1527

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table 1 of this report shows that in February 1975 there were 2,917,000 3 to 6 year old children whose mothers worked full-time. The factor in table A-6 for labor force characteristics, total or White, is 0.65. Thus, formula (1) and table A-1 show the standard error of an estimate of this size to be approximately 62,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 62,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 124,000 (twice the standard error).

Table 1 also shows that of the 2,917,000 3 to 6 year old children mentioned above, 1,208,000 or 41.4 percent were usually cared for by one of the parents when they were not in school. The factor in table A-6 for household and family characteristics, total or White, is 1.00. Interpolation in table A-3 shows the standard error of 41.4 percent on a base of 2,917,000 to be 1.7.

Table A-6. "f" Factors to be Applied to Tables A-1 through A-4 to Approximate Standard Errors

Type of characteristic	Values of f for	
	Total or White (Table A-1 or A-3)	Black and Other (Table A-2 or A-4)
Household, family and marital status	1.00	1.00
Labor force of mother	0.65	0.51
Educational attainment and school enrollment of 7-13 year olds	0.77	0.75
Kindergarten and nursery school enrollment	0.70	(X)
Family income	0.94	(X)
Spanish	1.46	(X)

X Not applicable.

Thus the standard error of this estimate is approximately 1.7 = 1.00 x 1.7. Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 41.4 percent would be within 1.7 percentage points of a complete census figure. Chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 3.4 percentage points of a complete census figure, i.e., the 95 percent confidence interval would be from 38.0 to 44.8.

Standard error of a difference. For a difference between two sample estimates, the standard error is approximately equal to the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors of the estimates; the estimates can be of numbers, percents, ratios, etc. This will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between two estimates of the same characteristic in two different areas, or for the difference between separate and uncorrelated characteristics in the same area. If, however, there is a high positive correlation between the two characteristics, the formula will overestimate the true standard error.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a difference between estimated percentages. Table 1 shows that of the 7,406,000 7 to 13 year old children in October 1974 whose mothers worked full-time, 3,960,000 or 53.5 percent were usually cared for by one of the parents while the children were not in school. The apparent difference between 41.4 percent for 3 to 6 year olds and 53.5 percent for 7 to 13 year olds, both groups whose mothers worked full-time and had some daytime care arrangements, is 12.1. The standard error, σ_x, of the 41.4 percent is 1.7, as shown above. Table A-6 shows that the factor for household and family characteristics, total or White, is 1.00. Table A-3 shows the standard error of 53.5 percent on a base of 7,406,000 to be 1.1. Thus, the standard error, σ_y, of the estimate is 1.1 = 1.00 x 1.1.

To get the standard error of the estimated difference, $\sigma_{(x-y)}$, use the following formula:

$$\sigma_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2} \quad . \qquad (5)$$

Therefore, the standard error of the difference of 12.1 percent is about

$$2.0 = \sqrt{(1.7)^2 + (1.1)^2} \quad .$$

This means the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated difference based on the sample estimates would vary from the difference derived using complete census figures by less than 2.0 percent. The 68 percent confidence interval about the 12.1 percent difference is from 10.1 to 14.1, i.e., 12.1 ± 2.0. A conclusion that the average estimate of the difference derived from all possible samples of the same size and design lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 68 percent of all possible samples. The 95 percent confidence interval is 8.1 to 16.1. Thus, we can conclude with 95 percent confidence that there is a significant difference between the percentages for 3 to 6 and 7 to 13 year old children whose mothers worked full-time and who were cared for by one of the parents while they were not in school.

Standard error of a ratio. The formula for the standard error of a ratio is:

$$\sigma\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)^2 - 2\rho \left(\frac{\sigma_x}{x}\right)\left(\frac{\sigma_y}{y}\right)\right]} \quad . (6)$$

In this formula, the ratio $\frac{x}{y}$ can be a ratio of two estimated numbers or a ratio of percents. σ_x and σ_y represent the standard errors of x and y, respectively. ρ is the correlation coefficient between x and y. For the data in this report, ρ may be assumed equal to zero.

Illustration of the computation of the standard error of a ratio of estimated percentages. As mentioned above, 41.4 percent of the 3 to 6 year old children in February 1975 whose mothers worked full-time were usually cared for by one of the parents when they were not in school. The standard error of this estimated percentage is 1.7. Also, 53.5 percent of the 7 to 13 year old children in October 1974 whose mothers worked full-time had similar daytime care arrangements. The standard error of the estimate was shown above to be 1.1. The ratio of the percentage of 7 to 13 year olds with these characteristics to the percentage of 3 to 6 year olds with the same characteristics is 1.29. Thus, formula (6) shows the standard error of this estimated ratio to be

$$0.06 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{53.5}{41.4}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{1.1}{53.5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1.7}{41.4}\right)^2\right]} \quad .$$

Consequently, the chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 0.06. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have been a figure differing from a complete census figure by less than 0.12 (twice the standard error). Thus, we can say with 95 percent confidence that the percentage of 7 to 13 year old children with these characteristics is between 1.17 and 1.41 times as large as the percentage of 3 to 6 year olds with these same characteristics.